

The Standard.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah, under Act of Congress.
Published Daily, except Sundays, by Wm. Glasemann.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Month, in Advance.....\$.75
Six Months, in Advance.....4.25
Twelve Months, in Advance...8.00
Above prices include Sunday Morning Examiner Free.

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THE INVESTIGATION.

We are informed that at tonight's meeting of the city council the mayor, in order to clear the administration of the odium which is now upon it, will call for an investigation of the waterworks deal.

Let us offer a suggestion, which, no doubt, will be kindly received. The committee should not be a self-exonerating body made up of members of the administration, but should be composed of prominent men of this city known to be neither partisans nor pronounced opponents of the mayor and council. The investigation should be thorough and even go to the point of determining the full liabilities attaching to the present waterworks system.

GAS TRUST HALTED.

A most noteworthy event occurred in New York the other day. It was an event which goes far to silence those croakers who cry out that the law-breaker is in this land mightier than the law, and which will do much to restore the justly shaken confidence of decent people in the courts. The gas company of New York began paying back the money it had illegally collected from gas consumers, says the Denver News.

The circumstances of the case are briefly these: Some three years ago, a law was passed in New York, fixing the maximum price of gas in the metropolis at 80 cents per thousand feet. The gas monopoly resisted the law, of course. That was clearly within the company's right; and indeed, there were not wanting bad features to the law, or rather, to the manner of its passage. The making of a flat rate by legislative enactment, without first carefully investigating the case, and without providing ways and means of changing the rate, save by another law, is always a proceeding of doubtful wisdom. The company took the case to the courts, charging consumers the old rate of \$1 per thousand feet in

For Shampooing the hair, Ivory is the ideal soap.

A white soap, it yields a snow white lather, a lather that cleans the hair but does not change its color.

Containing no "free" alkali, it can be used without fear that it will make the hair brittle.

Ivory Soap
99 44-100 Per Cent. Pure.

the meantime. The lower court sustained the position of the company, that the law was unconstitutional. The higher court reversed this verdict, declared that the law was good law, no matter what the unwelcome circumstances of its passage, and ordered the gas company to comply with it in the future, and to pay back the amount it had collected in excess of the legal rate since the passing of the law. This, the company is now proceeding to do. The total amount thus due consumers is about \$12,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 was paid back the first day.

INVITE TAFT TO OGDEN.

President Taft has virtually given assurance that he will visit Salt Lake during the G. A. R. encampment in August.

Now let us get busy and, before the President has completed his itinerary, invite him to visit Ogden. The day of his coming to Ogden should be made Ogden Day of the G. A. R. festivities, and the thousands in Salt Lake should be brought to this city to join in welcoming President Taft and doing him and the Grand Army honor.

The Weber club or Chamber of Commerce should name a committee to extend this invitation to our much beloved President.

THE LATEST VERSION.

The Salt Lake Herald, in large headlines, says: "Demand may be made upon the mayor for investigation of recent transfer."

This refers to the Gill land transfer to Ogden City. This campaign of publicity is somewhat belated. As we understand the Herald, the mayor and city council are to be called upon to explain the terms of the contract under which the city acquired the water system. The average person will ask why those terms were not made public at the time the people of Ogden were called upon to decide the all important question of whether to buy or not to buy the waterworks.

The people generally labored under the conviction that all had been told. If there is another explanation, will the people be suddenly seized with confidence in the latest version?

OGDEN VALLEY HATCHERY.

Ogden Valley is to have a fish hatchery of no small proportions where fish culture will be carried on as extensively as at any point in the country.

Several prominent local people have subscribed liberally toward the venture and a company is to be organized within a few days with ample capital to assure the construction of the proper ponds and the carrying through the undertaking.

Other hatcheries where success has been attained claim the industry is in its infancy and their owners testify to the fact that the demand for trout, fry and eyed eggs cannot be met.

One of the largest hatcheries in Colorado is unable to fill orders and of late it has been called upon to ship eyed eggs of the rainbow trout to distant Japan and also to Germany.

The building up of a big piscatorial resort in Ogden Valley would add materially to the attractions of that most beautiful valley, entrance to which is through Ogden canyon.

TWO CABINET OFFICERS.

Two of the new men in President Taft's cabinet are Richard A. Ballinger and Jacob M. Dickinson. Of these two statesmen, their biographers say:

Four states may claim a proprietary interest in Richard A. Ballinger, the new secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Boonsboro in 1859; after practicing law in Illinois for a while he removed to Alabama, and in 1889 he became a resident of Port Townsend in Washington state. The next year he was appointed United States commissioner at Port Townsend and later was elected judge of the superior court of Jefferson county. Five years ago Mr. Ballinger was elected mayor of Seattle, and when his term as mayor expired President Roosevelt appointed him commissioner of the general land office.

As a practitioner at the bar, Mr. Ballinger made a specialty of the admiralty and maritime law, and his position as commissioner of the general land office gave him a wide knowledge of the land laws and other important problems which will fall under his jurisdiction as secretary of the interior.

Mr. Ballinger's father studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, and his ancestors on both sides participated in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812. He was prepared for college in the public schools and is a graduate of Williams college, class of '84. He is the author of "Ballinger on Community Property" and of "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington." Mr. Ballinger is a Republican state committeeman for the state of Washington, and was a member of the advisory committee during the last campaign.

Jacob McGavock Dickinson, the new secretary of war, is the southern member of President Taft's cabinet. A Mississippiian by birth, he is a citizen of Tennessee and as a Cleveland Democrat supported Mr. Taft for the presidency. Probably his most notable public service was as counsel for the

United States in the Alaskan boundary case before the arbitration tribunal in London in 1903. He was an assistant attorney general of the United States during Cleveland's administration, and has been general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad company for some years, spending most of his time in Chicago, where the general offices of the company are located. Mr. Dickinson is 53 years old, having been born in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1851. He is a graduate of the University of Nashville, from which school he has a degree as Master of Arts, and he studied law at Columbia university, at the University of Leipzig, and in Paris. He is president of the American Bar association, and belongs to the Chicago club, the Onwentsia and the Iroquois clubs, all of Chicago. Mr. Dickinson is the owner of the famous Belle Meade stock farm in Nashville.

WHAT CAUSES DEATH.

The bureau of census has just published its eighth annual report on mortality statistics, which presents the figures for the calendar year 1907, together with comparative data for the years 1903 to 1906, inclusive.

The statistics given in the report do not cover the entire country, but only that portion of the United States known as the "registration area." This area includes the states in which the laws requiring the registration of deaths have been accepted as giving practically complete mortality returns, and those cities in non-registration states in which satisfactory returns are required by the local authorities. The registration area in 1907 included 15 states, the District of Columbia, and 76 other cities. The 15 registration states were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Vermont.

The aggregate population of the registration area for the calendar year 1907 is estimated at 41,758,037, or 43.8 per cent of total estimated population of continental United States for that year.

The total number of deaths reported from all forms of tuberculosis for the year 1907 was 76,650, an increase of 1,138 over the number reported for 1906. When allowance is made for the increase in population, however, the death rate declined slightly, falling from 184.2 per 100,000 in 1906 to 183.6 in 1907.

Nine of the 15 registration states had decreased rates in 1907 as compared with 1906. The highest rates for 1907 were those for Colorado (239.4), California (278.9), Rhode Island (200.9), and Maryland (200.2); while the lowest rates were for Michigan (105.5) and South Dakota (105.1). In California no less than 15 per cent of all deaths occurring during 1907 were from tuberculosis; in Colorado the proportion was even greater (16.4 per cent).

The large cities with highest rates were Denver, Colo. (486.6); New Orleans, La. (332); Newark, N. J. (291.6); Washington, D. C. (280); Cincinnati, Ohio (266.8); Baltimore, Md. (263.2); and Jersey City, N. J. (261.5). The highest rates for cities with less than 100,000 inhabitants were in San Antonio, Tex. (633.2) and Colorado Springs, Colo. (580.5). In the case of cities, as well as states, the health resorts are credited with more than their due share of deaths from this disease.

Tuberculosis of the lungs caused nearly nine-tenths of all of the deaths from tuberculosis in its various forms. The mortality of the Indians from tuberculosis is undoubtedly far higher than that of either the whites or the negroes, although it is believed

THE CAUSE OF COLDS

Good Advice Regarding The Prevention of Coughs and Colds.

If people would only properly fortify and strengthen their system, about 90 per cent of coughs, colds and pneumonia might be avoided. These troubles are simply the result of weakness, which produces a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane, which is as an internal skin of the body. When this skin is weakened, it becomes infected with germs which are carried through the system by the blood. These parasites attack and break these delicate tissues and set up a soreness which produces what is really an external scrofula.

The only thing that will cure coughs and colds and prevent pneumonia is a medication which is absorbed and carried by the blood so that the diseased membrane is disinfected, cleaned, soothed and healed.

We have a remedy which we honestly believe infallible and unsurpassable for the prevention and cure of coughs, colds and all catarrhal conditions. It is the prescription of a famous physician, who has an enviable reputation of 30 years of cures gained through the use of this medicine. We promise to either effect a cure in every case or make no charge for the medicine. We urge everybody in Ogden who has need of such a medicine to try Rexall Muc-Tone.

It stands to reason that we could not afford to make such statements and give our own personal guarantee to this remedy if we were not absolutely positive that we could substantiate our claim in every particular, and we see no reason why anyone should hesitate to accept our offer and try it. We have two sizes of Rexall Muc-Tone. Prices 50c and \$1.00. Sometimes a 50c bottle is sufficient for a cure. As a general thing, the most chronic case is cured with an average of three large bottles. Remember, the medicine will cost you nothing if you are not satisfied in every particular. The T. H. Carr Drug Co., Cor. 26th and Grant.

by careful investigators that the disease was entirely absent before the advent of the whites in America.

Cancer affecting the various organs and parts of the body caused 30,514 deaths in the registration area during the year 1907, or 1,494 more deaths than were reported for the same cause in 1906. The death rate for this disease rose from 70.8 per 100,000 of population in 1906 to 73.1 in 1907. Of the 15 registration states, 12 showed increased death rates from cancer for 1907 as compared with the previous year, and 3—Connecticut, Michigan, and New Jersey—showed slightly reduced rates for this disease.

Of the various forms of this disease, cancer of the stomach and liver was the most important, being responsible for nearly 2 out of every 5 deaths from cancer.

There were 12,670 deaths from typhoid fever in the registration area during the year 1907, the death rate from this disease being 30.3 per 100,000 of population in that year as compared with 32.1 for 1906.

The rate of mortality from typhoid fever was less for 1907 than for 1906 in every registration state except Colorado, New Jersey, and New York. The states with the highest death rates in 1907 were Colorado (68.7) and Pennsylvania (60.3); those with the lowest were Vermont (10.8), Rhode Island (11), and New Hampshire (11.9).

Among the large cities, 7 showed death rates of over 60 per 100,000 of population. These were Pittsburgh, Pa. (130.8); Allegheny, Pa. (96.9); Scranton, Pa. (75.8); Louisville, Ky. (67.9); Denver, Colo. (67.1); Philadelphia, Pa. (60.7); and New Orleans, La. (55.6). Twenty-one of the large cities showed decreased mortality from this disease in 1907 as compared with 1906.

Under menigitis 11,100 deaths were reported for 1907, this being at the rate of 26.6 per 100,000 of population. The highest rates for the registration states were those for New Hampshire (37.8) and Massachusetts (37.4). The highest rates for the large cities were those for Denver, Colo. (63.2) and Memphis, Tenn. (62.9).

Whooping cough showed a marked decrease in mortality, the number of deaths falling from 6,324 in 1906 to 4,856 in 1907 and the death rate declining from 15.4 to 11.6 per 100,000 of population. The United States occupies a somewhat favorable position among the nations with respect to its death rate from this disease.

In four out of the five years from 1903 to 1907, whooping cough caused more deaths in the registration area of the United States than either scarlet fever or measles, and yet it is very seldom that active measures are taken against its spread.

The total number of deaths from all forms of violence in the registration area during the year 1907 was 52,548, an increase of 2,996 over the number for the previous year. The death rate rose from 120.9 per 100,000 of population for 1906 to 125.8 for 1907.

Of the deaths from violence, 43,094 were accidental, 6,745 were suicides, and 2,709 were homicides. Deaths from railroad accidents and injuries numbered 7,676, and deaths from automobile accidents 294.

The death rate from suicide rose from 14.3 per 100,000 of population in 1906 to 16.2 in 1907. This apparent increase may be due in part to more accurate returns in the latter year.

IN OKLAHOMA.

Muskogee Time-Democrat gives this description of Oklahoma's cosmopolitan population:

"The great state of Oklahoma is filled up with people from the four quarters of the earth. Her seductive climate, her geographical position, her laws and constitution appeal to men of all races and all climes. Here may be found the descendants of the gay cavalier and the austere Puritan, the mercurial bundle of excitability from sunny France, the stolid and thirsty German, the saving and clanish Italian, and, in fact, gathered here are men from everywhere and of all ages and conditions. Now that the formative period of the commonwealth is about passed she is getting down to staid conditions and recognized in the great sisterhood."

The foregoing causes the Oklahoma Times to ask the question: What manner of man will the native Oklahoman be? And it answers:

Nobody is "from" Oklahoma—All Oklahomans are "from" somewhere, with the exception of those who were raised in the old Indian Territory side.

What manner of man will he be? A native-born west-side Oklahoman will be an interesting character.

But how will he be distinguished in other states as being an Oklahoman? It will be many years before any other state can refer to a man as an Oklahoman, or say "He's from Oklahoma." Everybody is coming here; nobody is leaving.

It will probably be several hundred years yet before other states will be organizing "Oklahoma Clubs." The Oklahomans know a good thing and will stay right here.

It is easy to recognize a Texan by his soft, quiet voice and his bow-legged swagger; you can tell the men from Arkansas by his "I take," "you all," "a pone of punk in a paper poke," and his quaint old drawl; you can distinguish the Kentuckian by the bulge over his right hip; the Tennessean is discernable by his long-dang-

ling legs, and his marrowless bones, his keen eyesight, and his God-like loyalty for his fellow statesman; the Oklahoman by his legal knowledge; the Mississippian by his craving for office and his "magnolia-blossom" oratory; the Georgian by his "about" instead of "about," the New Yorker by his pronunciation of "Oklahoma" with the "O" as in "sock" and "homa" as in "comma;" the Utahn by his use of olive oil; the Nevanian by the Chinese matches which he carries; the Mississippian by his love of a bay mule and little red apple; the Carolinian by his gentility with ladies and his quickness to fight; the Kansan by the hayseed and whistler; the Californian by his Stetson hat, and the Coloradan by his ambition to spend more money than the other fellow—now what distinguished mark can the native Oklahoman be recognized by?

One difficulty about Wall street is that when the magazine writers are half through exposing one set of tricks the financiers have learned a lot of new ones.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt sailed for Europe in defiance of a jury summons, and has been fined \$250. Now he will have to economize on his tour abroad.

After all, it was a raw joke on the goat to make Taft a Mason "on sight." The poor beast should have a month's training for such a subject.

Chicago fails to appreciate real heroism. She put in jail a man who had married 50 times, instead of giving him a Carnegie medal.

King Edward is back in London. A royal visit during which nothing of public importance occurs is considered a success.

In Missouri they want to compel the lobbyist to wear uniforms. Missouri still insists on being shown.

Raising salaries continues to be a far more popular government amusement than raising revenues.

An ideal jury in the Carmack murder case—four of them can neither read nor write.

Mr. Knox is one of the few men who can point with pride to a reduction in salary.

TO USE AIRSHIPS AS CAVALRY.

Military Experts Talk of the Future of Dirigible Balloons.

Japan has the intention, according to rumor, of buying two army airships in France to be models, it is said, for building a fleet of airships in Japan. Inquiring at the Japanese embassy and airship builders, elicited no information.

Regarding the employment of airships in a military campaign, however, I had interesting conversations. M. Julliot, one of the leading constructive experts and chief engineer at Messrs. Lebaudy's aerostatic establishment at Moissan, said:

Airships will prove invaluable as scouts. They can carry, with the necessary precautions, from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of explosives. A single airship equipped for military operations would prove as effective as an army of 50,000 men. They would cause an enormous saving in war material. In peace the airship may explore new countries where locomotion is difficult or dangerous.

M. Kapferer, at present specially engaged on behalf of M. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe in the study of airships, when asked regarding their practical military use said:

"In my opinion airships are destined to take the place of cavalry. Whether they will ever be used to drop explosives I do not know. It is certain, at all events, that an entirely new scheme of constructing forts would have to be invented to guard against attacks from the air."

VERDI AND HIS THRIFTY WAYS.
Great Composer Worried Over Small Hole in His "Beat Coat."

Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches, ambassador from Italy, told a new Verdi story at a dinner given in Washington recently. The great Maestro had just produced his opera "Aida" in Paris for the first time and the entire city was wild with enthusiasm. The president of France made it known that at the second performance the rosette of the Legion of Honor would be conferred on the illustrious composer, a great feat, well gotten up to honor the event. The president made the presentation, and Verdi seemed overcome with emotion. Indeed, he fumbled with the rosette so long that one of the attendants of the president arose and, taking his penknife, made a neat slit in the coat and placed the button firmly in place. After the opera a grand banquet was given and everybody was concerned to see that the Maestro looked unhappy. He would lapse into fits of musing even during the most enthusiastic speeches, and would sigh and look doleful indeed. Finally an old friend got near him and asked sollicitously what was troubling him. Verdi mused a long time and then explained sadly: "I do not see that you can do anything to help me and, indeed, I cannot see how I can help myself. I am just wondering what my wife will say to me when she sees this great hole in my best coat."

Mohammedan Wisdom.

Among the Mohammedans the maintenance of children devolves so exclusively on the father that the mother is entitled to claim wages for nursing them. The importance of her services to the state in rearing healthy citizens is thus recognized in the most practical manner.

WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS.



A SIGN OF SPRING.

KNOWN MERITS OF HOT WATER.

Sagacious Denver Cat Sought Remedy for Internal Pains.

The story is told of a cat owned by Miss Willard of Denver, that has learned that the hot water bottle will ease pain. Tommy is 14 years old, which is pretty well along in years for a cat, and suffers from pains in his stomach, and the family have been in the habit of applying the hot water bottle to ease Tommy of his distress. One night Miss Willard was awakened at a late hour by an incessant yowling that came from beside her bed. She hurriedly arose, turned on the light and then saw Tommy beating a path from her feet to the hallway and back again.

Tommy's mistress advanced toward her pet to take him up in her arms, but none of that for Tommy. The cat scampered right on down the hall, looking back at every jump to see that Miss Willard was following. When it reached the bathroom it led the way into the apartment, and when she turned on the light there was Tommy with the empty hot water bag between its forelegs.

A few minutes later the bag was filled with water heated to Tommy's liking, and he was fast asleep, purring his contentment. If there is a smarter cat in Denver Miss Willard would like to know where it lives.

SET FORTH HIS APPRECIATION.

Captain's Naive Testimony to the Worth of His Nurse.

Nurses in training have many hardships to bear, but perhaps none is worse than having to appear cheerful under all conditions. A sense of humor is perhaps as great an asset as a nurse can have, for it will help her over many a difficulty.

The daughter of a wealthy man up state became imbued with the desire to know how to earn her own living, and to that end she entered one of the large city hospitals as a nurse, says the New York Press. The work was to her liking, and, as she looked on the bright side of everything, she was generally in a happy frame of mind. Her particular "pet" was an old and illiterate son captain, who was in the surgical ward with a broken arm which would not knit. He was a cheerful old fellow, and his "doll" remarks gained for him the good will of everybody. One day when the nurse had paid him some little attention, he said with an appreciative smile: "Miss L. is the best waitress I ever had!"

DECORATING THE WRONG MAN.

Confusion of Names Leads to Embarrassing Error.

A curious instance of a French distinction being conferred on the wrong man has just been revealed.

A few days ago it was announced that a Mr. Henri Japy, county councillor for the district of Belfort, had been appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor for meritorious services. M. Japy now writes to the newspapers to protest.

"I was duly proposed for the distinction," he says, "but have never received it, another person of the same name, M. Jules Japy, has received the distinction intended for me, since the official journal places to that gentleman's credit the facts for which the distinction was to have been conferred on me."

"On making inquiries I discovered that a careless clerk had accidentally placed the documents relating to my matter in a cardboard box bearing the name of M. Jules Japy, who was decorated on the strength of my papers."

The authorities informed M. Japy that a very embarrassing mistake had been made. They could not very well take away the distinction from M. Jules Japy, upon whom it has been conferred by mistake, and, on the other hand, there was no other distinction to make good the mistake. M. Henri Japy must, therefore, wait for another opportunity, as the number of decorations conferred at each period is strictly limited.

Notice to All Cats.

A cat belonging to Mrs. Jones has caused great annoyance to the small boys of the neighborhood by killing some of their pets, so they decided to set a trap for it. Dwight, a little boy of seven, with a very tender heart, was afraid some innocent cat would suffer, so printed the following notice and pinned it on the trap: "This is for Jones' cat only."



MRS. J. M. DICKINSON, WIFE OF J. M. DICKINSON OF TENNESSEE, THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR IN PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT'S CABINET. MRS. DICKINSON HAS A CHARMING PERSONALITY, WHICH WILL MAKE HER ONE OF THE LEADERS IN WASHINGTON OFFICIAL SOCIETY.

YUSSIFF MAHMOUT.



There is one man who, it is believed, has a chance with Frank Gotch, the heavyweight champion wrestler of the world. That man is Yussiff Mahmout, the big Bulgarian, who has been having everything his own way since his arrival in this country. Mahmout is Rouen, the Frenchman.

Not quite so big as Hackenschmidt, but that he is a better wrestler is the opinion of experts. Mahmout has practically been matched to wrestle Frank Gotch, but before all points are closed in the match Gotch will wrestle Rouen, the Frenchman.

ADMITTED TO VIEW DIAMONDS.

Way of the De Beers-Premier Combination with Its Customers.

Some jewelers were discussing the diamond situation and one of them told about a thing that was new to a merchant from out of town. The conversation led to the De Beers-Premier combination and the fact that it controlled 85 per cent of the diamond output of the world.

"Every so often in the year," said this jeweler, "the diamond syndicate sends notice to the jewelers who are on the combination's list that a sight may be had of lots of certain kinds. A sight is the trade name for a view of the special lot of diamonds."

"The cutters who are notified come to take a look at the diamonds in the show rooms in London. If they want to buy they purchase them then and there for spot cash. There isn't a minute's credit."

"Furthermore, if a firm sends an agent there five or six times without his buying anything at the sight the syndicate cuts it off the list. That happened once to a firm with which I was connected some years ago, and it is trying still to get back on the list."

"When you realize that the other two per cent of diamonds come from Brazil you may imagine that the syndicate is in a position to do things in that way."

How to Get Poorer Quicker.

We hear a great deal about get-rich-quick schemes, but if you want to get poor quick, go into Wall street without a level head or a lot of experience; play the races, take a flyer in the schemes you see advertised, in mines and oil and real estate—not that they are all bad, but most of them are not good.

Some time ago a New York man discharged a valuable employee because he played the races. When asked if he thought gambling wrong, he said:

"I isn't so much that; but I am convinced that a man who would make the loose, one-sided contract required by a bookmaker is not competent to take care of his own business interests or those of anybody else."

To Open Jars.

To remove the most obstinate fruit jar lid easily, invert can in vessel of hot water, about two inches, and allow to remain five minutes or so, then loosen rubber around top of can with a knife to admit air, when the cover can readily be removed.

And Money Saved.

A sound unguent in tropical climes is the harsh grating of the coal being shoveled into cellars for the coming winter.—Mexican Magazine.